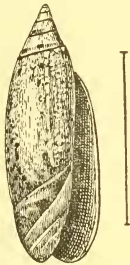


NOTE ON A NEW VARIETY (VAR. *LONGISPIRA*) OF *OLIVA*  
*ISPIDULA*.

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Read 8th June, 1906.

I HAVE for some time had in my collection some specimens of *Oliva* which I think should be regarded as a variety of the well-known *O. ispidula*, although at first sight they look almost specifically distinct. They differ considerably from the type in form, being decidedly narrower in proportion to the length, and also in having a much longer and more gradually tapering spire.



Their ground-colour is yellowish or yellowish-brown, and is reticulated with an irregular network of brown lines, and often exhibits more or less numerous scattered spots and dots of a much darker tint. The interior of the aperture is chocolate brown, becoming a little paler anteriorly. The suture is narrowly but distinctly channelled, and bordered above with a collar-like callus of a slaty-brown colour. Length of largest specimen 30, diam. 10·5 mm.; length of spire above the aperture, 9 mm.

The locality of my specimens is unknown, but there are three examples in the British Museum, from the 'Cuming' Collection, which are labelled "Pasacao, province of Albay, Island of Luzon, sandy mud, low water." They are a little lighter in colour than my shells, but in other respects quite similar.

This seems also a fitting opportunity of recording the occurrence of this species at the Cape Verd Islands, the British Museum having last year received a series of six specimens collected at that locality by Mr. R. Murchland.

They are of the normal typical form, but variable in colour. Some are fawn-colour, with blue-black dottings, as figured by Sowerby in the *Thesaurus Conch.*, vol. iv, pl. cccxliii, fig. 250, and two of them have a dark-coloured, clearly defined band at the upper part of the body-whorl, as in fig. 251.

The occurrence of this common East Indian shell so far north in the Atlantic is very remarkable, although it has been recorded from South Africa.